PLAINTIFFS' CONSOLIDATED COMPLAINT

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Plaintiffs Nancy Dardarian, and Nathan Thoms, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, ("Plaintiffs") complain and allege upon information and belief based, among other things, upon the investigation made by Plaintiffs by and through their attorneys, as follows:

T. INTRODUCTION

- California Civil Code section 1747.08 generally states that when a merchant is 1. engaged in a retail transaction with a customer, the merchant not request personal identification information from a customer paying for goods with a credit card, and then record that personal identification information upon the credit card transaction form or otherwise.
- 2. Defendant operates retail stores throughout the United States, including California. Defendant is engaging in a pattern of unlawful business practices by utilizing an "Information Capture Policy" whereby Defendant's cashiers both request and record personal identification information, including zip codes, along with credit card numbers from customers using credit cards at the point-of-sale in Defendant's retail establishments. Defendant's acts and practices as herein alleged were at all times intentional.
- 3. This action arises from Defendant's violations of California Civil Code section 1747.08, by and through Defendant's requesting and recording of Plaintiffs' and Class members' personal identification information in conjunction with credit card transactions, during the pointof-sale process at Defendant's retail establishments during the period of time beginning March 1, 2010 and continuing through the present (herein referred to as the "Liability Period" or "Class Period").
- Plaintiffs do not seek any relief greater than or different from the relief sought for 4. the Class of which Plaintiffs are members. The action, if successful, will enforce an important right affecting the public interest and would confer a significant benefit, whether pecuniary or non-pecuniary, on a large class of persons. Private enforcement is necessary and places a disproportionate financial burden on Plaintiffs in relation to Plaintiffs' stake in the matter.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This Court has original jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1332(d)(2). The matter in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000

and is a class action in which greater than two-thirds of the Class members are citizens of states different from Defendant.

- 6. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391 in that many of the acts and transactions giving rise to this action occurred in this district and because Defendant:
- (a) is authorized to conduct business in this district and has intentionally availed itself of the laws and markets within this district through the promotion, marketing, distribution and sale of its products in this district;
 - (b) does substantial business in this district; and
 - (c) is subject to personal jurisdiction in this district.

III. THE PARTIES

A. Plaintiffs

- 7. Plaintiff Nancy Dardarian is a resident of California. During the Liability Period, Plaintiff Dardarian purchased merchandise at one of Defendant's stores located in California, with a credit card, was asked for personal identification information by Defendant's clerk attending to the transaction at the point of sale, and provided personal identification information to the clerk in response to the request, which was recorded into Defendant's electronic database at the point of sale.
- 8. Plaintiff Nathan Thoms is a resident of California. During the Liability Period, Plaintiff Thoms purchased merchandise at one of Defendant's stores located in California, with a credit card, was asked for personal identification information by Defendant's clerk attending to the transaction at the point of sale, and provided personal identification information to the clerk in response to the request, which was recorded into Defendant's electronic database at the point of sale.
- 9. Plaintiffs bring this class action against Defendant, pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on behalf of themselves and all persons from whom Defendant requested and recorded personal identification information in conjunction with a credit card transaction in California during the period of time beginning March 1, 2010 and continuing

through the date of trial (herein referred to as the "Class"). Excluded from the Class definition are any specific transactions that involved shipping, delivery, servicing, installation or for a special order. Also excluded from the Class are Defendant, its corporate parents, subsidiaries and affiliates, officers and directors, any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest, and the legal representatives, successors or assigns of any such excluded persons or entities.

B. Defendant

10. OfficeMax North America, Inc., (herein referred to as "Defendant"), is an Ohio corporation with its principal place of business in Ohio.

IV. CONDUCT GIVING RISE TO VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW

- 11. As specified in ¶¶7-8 above, during the Liability Period, each of the Plaintiffs conducted transactions with Defendant which did not involve mail order, shipping or cash advances.
- 12. However, as part of Defendant's Information Capture Policy, and in conjunction with the credit card sales transaction, each of the Plaintiffs was asked for personal identification information by Defendant's clerk attending to the transaction.
- 13. Each of the Plaintiffs provided the requested personal identification information, which was entered into the electronic sales register at the checkout counter adjacent to both Defendant's employee and the customer.
- 14. Defendant's conduct as alleged herein expressly violated Civil Code § 1747.08. Civil Code § 1747.08(a)(2) provides, in relevant part, that:

[N]o person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation that accepts credit cards for the transaction of business shall . . . request, or require as a condition to accepting the credit card as payment in full or in part for goods or services, the cardholder to provide personal identification information, which the person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation accepting the credit card writes, causes to be written, or otherwise records upon the credit card transaction form or otherwise(emphasis added).

15. Civil Code § 1747.08(b) further provides that "For purposes of this section, personal identification information' means information concerning the cardholder, *other than*

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V. PLAINTIFFS' CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

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information set forth on the credit card, and including, but not limited to, the cardholder's address and telephone number" (emphasis added).

- 16. Civil Code § 1747.08(c) provides that the prohibition against requesting and recording personal identification information in connection with credit card transactions does not apply if the credit card is being used as a deposit to secure payment in the event of default, loss, damage or other similar occurrence; for cash advance transactions; if the retailer is contractually obligated to provide personal identification information in order to complete the credit card transaction or is obligated to collect and record the personal identification information by federal law or regulation; or if personal identification information is required for any special purpose incidental but related to the credit card transaction, such as for information related to shipping, delivery, servicing, installation or for a special order. Plaintiffs' transactions as alleged herein did not involve any of the exceptions under § 1747.08(c).
- 17. Liability under §1747.08 is established simply by requesting and recording personal identification information from a customer paying by credit card. Pineda v. Williams-Sonoma Stores, Inc., 51 Cal. 4th 524, 528 (2011); see also Florez v. Linens 'N Things, 108 Cal. App. 4th 447, 451-453 (2003).
- 18. Similarly, there is no exception under §1747.08 for marketing or advertising purposes. To the contrary, under §1747.08, it is prohibited to request personal identification information, and record it, even if request was made only for marketing and/or advertising purposes. Florez v. Linens 'N Things, 108 Cal. App. 4th 447, 451-453 (2003).
- 19. The penalty for violating Civil Code § 1747.08 is up to two-hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for the first violation and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each subsequent violation, to be assessed and collected in a civil action under this statute by, inter alia, the person paying with the credit card.

requested and recorded personal identification information in conjunction with a credit card

This lawsuit is brought on behalf of an ascertainable statewide class pursuant to

transaction in California during the period of time beginning March 1, 2010 and continuing through the date of trial (the "Class"). Excluded from the Class definition are any specific transactions that involved shipping, delivery, servicing, installation or for a special order. Also excluded from the Class are Defendant, its corporate parents, subsidiaries and affiliates, officers and directors, any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest, and the legal representatives, successors or assigns of any such excluded persons or entities.

- 21. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. While the exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiffs at this time, such information can be ascertained through appropriate discovery, from records maintained by Defendant and its agents.
- 22. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because joinder of all members is impracticable, the likelihood of individual Class members prosecuting separate claims is remote and individual Class members do not have a significant interest in individually controlling the prosecution of separate actions. Relief concerning Plaintiffs' rights under the laws alleged herein and with respect to the Class as a whole would be appropriate. Plaintiffs are not aware of any difficulty to be encountered in the management of this action which would preclude its maintenance as a class action. There is a well-defined community of interest among the members of the Class because common questions of law and fact predominate, Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the members of the Class, and Plaintiffs can fairly and adequately represent the interests of the Class.
- 23. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and predominate over any questions affecting solely individual members of the Class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the Class are:
 - a. whether each Class member engaged in a credit card transaction with Defendant;
- b. whether Defendant requested the cardholder to provide personal identification information and recorded the personal identification of the cardholder, in conjunction with credit card transactions with Class members;
 - c. whether Defendant's conduct of requesting the cardholder to provide personal

identification information in conjunction with credit card transactions and recording the personal identification information of the cardholder constitutes violations of California Civil Code section 1747.08; and

- d. whether Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to civil penalties, and the proper amount of civil penalties to be paid to Class members.
- 24. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of those of the other Class members because Plaintiffs, like every other Class member, were exposed to virtually identical conduct and are entitled to civil penalties in amounts of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per violation pursuant to California Civil Code section 1747.08(e).
- 25. Plaintiffs can fairly and adequately represent the interests of the Class, they have no conflicts of interest with other Class members, and have retained counsel competent and experienced in class action and civil litigation.

CAUSE OF ACTION FOR VIOLATIONS OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE § 1747.08 [SONG-BEVERLY CREDIT CARD ACT OF 1971]

- 26. Plaintiffs refer to and incorporate by reference as though set forth fully herein paragraphs 1 through 25 of this Complaint.
- 27. California Civil Code section 1747.08 prohibits any corporation, which accepts credit cards for the transaction of business, from requesting the cardholder to provide personal identification information which the corporation then records in conjunction with a credit card transaction.
- During credit card transactions entered into at Defendant's stores on each and every day during the one-year period preceding the filing of this class action complaint through the present, Defendant utilized, and continues to utilize, an "Information Capture Policy" whereby Defendant's cashiers both request and record personal identification information from customers using credit cards at the point-of-sale in Defendant's retail establishments.
- 29. It is and was Defendant's routine business practice to intentionally engage in the conduct described in this cause of action with respect to customers who, while using a credit

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that on December 15, 2011, the foregoing

PLAINTIFFS' CONSOLIDATED COMPLAINT was filed electronically with the Clerk of the Court to be served by operation of the Court's CM/ECF electronic filing system to all counsel of record.

Stefanie Steel